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NEW TREATMENT
OF
DISEASE

DR. SCHÜSSLER



IN THE PRESS. Price One Shilling.

THE CURE OF DIPHTHERIA

BY

BIOCHEMIC TREATMENT:

A WORD TO THE EDUCATED.

BY

W. H. SCHÜSSLER, M.D., *Surgeon, Oldenburg.*

Author of "Abridged Therapeutics : New Treatment of Diseases."

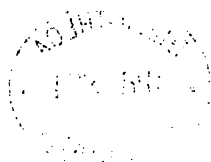
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NEW TREATMENT OF DISEASE
BY THE
INORGANIC TISSUE CELL-SALTS
THE NATURAL CONSTITUENTS OF
THE HUMAN BODY



ABRIDGED THERAPEUTICS,

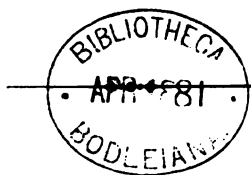
FOUNDED UPON

HISTOLOGY & CELLULAR PATHOLOGY.

WITH AN APPENDIX:
SPECIAL INDICATIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF
THE INORGANIC TISSUE-FORMERS.

By W. H. SCHÜSSLER,
DR. MED. ET. CHIR.

AUTHORISED TRANSLATION,
By M. DOCKETT WALKER.



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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH AND
FIFTH EDITIONS.

THE Fourth Edition, which appeared last year, contained ten new Indications, taken from the practice of Dr. Köck at Munich, partly from my own. Those furnished by my colleague concern the Retina-exudation, Empyema, and Hypopion.

The present Edition contains also some additions.

DR. SCHÜSSLER.

OLDENBURG, *October* 1878.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

I PRESENT my little work in the Third Edition to the public, after having added several Indications, and having completely remodelled it.

The First and the Second Editions were so quickly out of print that I may hope the present one will meet the kindly reception of its predecessors.

As every innovation gains by opposition, it is a source of satisfaction to me that some opponents have appeared against my Therapeutics. The views of these critics the reader will find in the part entitled "Refutation of some Objections."

OLDENBURG, *May* 1876.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

WITH Dr. Schüssler's permission I have undertaken the translation of his system of treating disease by means of triturated Tissue Salts,—Constitutional Tonics, which tend to restore the lost or disturbed proper balance of Cell Salts. Its publication in English will, I hope, make it known to many to whom otherwise it might be unavailable.

Modern Textural Pathology, Quantitative Analysis, Minute Anatomy, Analytical Chemistry, and such kindred Sciences, have furnished a field of research to this German physician. Professional skill and science combined, have thus led to the elucidation of this new system of Therapeutics.

A General and a Therapeutical Index have been arranged and added by me to the original; the latter to give a resumé of diseases which are histo-pathologically alike, and require such remedy as is mentioned at the head of each group.

M. D. W.

DUNDEE, 1880.

ERRATA.

Page 10, 6th line from foot, *for* serum sac of knee-joint,
read serous sac of knee-cap.

Page 32, 2nd line from foot, *for* Ferric sulphate, *read*
Ferric phosphate.

Page 35, *for* Typhus *read* Typhoid or Enteric fever.

Page 66, 10th line from foot, *for* vomiting of blood,
read vomiting of food.

Page 70, 15th line from foot, delete and *read* obstinate
small white specks, during convalescence. Fur-
ther treatment, *read* under Ferric phosphate.

INTRODUCTION.

THERAPEUTICAL systems, which have such elastic boundaries that they can, at any time, embrace new remedies, and either retain or condemn old ones, cannot offer such a degree of certainty as is desirable both for the benefit of the sick and the interests of Science.

My endeavour, for a long time, has been to furnish a sharply defined system of therapeutics.

As a result of such researches, a system of *Cellular* and *Molecular* therapeutics has been developed, the agents, or (so to speak) the working tools of which, are those inorganic substances which act in the animal organism as natural means of function.

These are:—Sodium sulphate, Calcium sulphate, Potassium sulphate, Sodium phosphate, Calcium phosphate, Potassium phosphate, Magnesium phosphate, Ferric phosphate, Potassium chloride, Sodium chloride, Silica, Calcium fluoride.

The Carbonates I have excluded for reasons given on page 6.

In AGRICULTURE, the inorganic substances of plants have, through the introduction of agricultural chemistry, been already turned to good account.

My attempt to introduce the chemistry of the tissues of the **animal organism** into the territory of therapeutics, has been suggested by the following words of Molleschott :—

Molleschott¹ says, in his "*Vital Circulation*," "The structure and vital power of the organs are conditional upon the necessary quantity of the inorganic component parts; and this fact is based upon the recently awakened appreciation of the relative proportions of the inorganic substances in the separate parts of the body,—an appreciation which neither vaingloriously despises, nor yet expects too much, but which promises, both to agriculture and to the **healing art**, a brilliant future. In the face of the most positive facts, it can no longer be denied that the substances which remain after incineration,—the

¹ Professor of Physiology at the University of Rome, formerly of Heidelberg and Turin, a lineal descendant of the famous Boerhaave.

so-called component parts of the ashes,—are as essential to the inner composition, and consequently to the ‘form-giving’ and ‘kind-determining’ basis of tissue, as are the substances evaporated during incineration.

“Without a glue-furnishing base, we can have no true bone ; nor, without bone-earth, any real bone ; nor a cartilage without cartilage-salt ; nor blood without iron ; nor saliva without Potassium chloride.

“Out of air and ashes man is created. The activity of the plants called him into life. Into air and ashes the corpse dissolves, in order that the vegetable kingdom may, in new forms, develop new powers.”

The Formation of Tissues.

Blood consists of *water, sugar, fat, albuminous substances*, besides common salt, Potassium chloride, Calcium fluoride, Silica, Oxide of iron,¹ Lime, Magnesia, Soda, and Potash ; the latter are combined with Phosphoric acid and Carbonic acid.

In the serum the Soda salts [sodium], and in the blood-corpuscles, the Potash salts predominate.

Sugar, fat, and the albuminous substances, are the so-called organic components ; water and the above-named salts are the inorganic components of the blood.

Sugar and fat are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Albumen consists of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus.

Blood contains the material for all the constituent parts of the body. There, where the arteries, by means of capillaries [channels delicate as hairs] communicate with the veins, a portion of the blood-liquid transudes continually into the

¹ Manganese is not always present ; therefore, as far as concerns cell-formation, it may be considered an insignificant constituent of the blood.

surrounding tissues [transomose]. In the transuded liquid arise little granules, lying close to one another, to form germs, from which cells are developed. These cells coalesce, and thus tissues arise,—muscles and sinews, cartilages and bone, brain and nerves, connective-tissue, skin, hair, and nails,—in short, every part of the organism.

In the formation of the tissue-cells the salts absolutely determine the kind of cell; *Calcium fluoride* and *Calcium phosphate* become constituents of bone and teeth.

Calcium fluoride, therefore, is called bone-salt; *Calcium phosphate* is called bone-earth. *Calcium phosphate*, however, enters also into the composition of the connective-tissue. *Silica* belongs also to the connective-tissue, and is found in the hair, the nails, and the epidermis. *Potassium chloride* is muscle-salt, and *Magnesium phosphate* is muscle-earth. Besides both these inorganic substances, the muscular tissues contain *Iron* and *Potassium phosphate*. The salt of cartilage is *Sodium chloride*, therefore termed cartilage-salt. *Iron* is also contained in the hair, therefore called “hair-metal.” *Potassium phosphate* is found in muscle, nerve, and brain. In

nerve and brain substance also are found *Sodium chloride* and *Magnesium phosphate*.

The CARBONATES, according to Molleschott, have no significance in cell formation.

These are changed, by the retrograde metamorphosis of tissues, into SULPHATES ;—or into phosphate and *sodium urate*.

The oxygen of the air, which, after being breathed, enters the blood, and with the transuded blood-fluid reaches the tissues, has a double function ; it causes the formation of new cells, and destroys the old ones, which lie close beside them, by complete oxidation, *i.e.* by burning up the albuminous portion and the fat which form the organic basis of the same.

When the human or animal organism possesses the above-named organic and inorganic constituents in the requisite quantity, and in the right places, then a sense of perfect well-being exists ; for, as it is the inorganic substances from which all the bodily functions proceed, so the sum of their chemical and physiological powers determines the life, or so-called vital force.

Retrograde Metamorphosis of Tissues.

Inasmuch as oxygen oxidises (burns up) the effete tissue-cells, or their organic basis, as the latter is composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus, there arise water, lactic acid, carbonic acid, uric acid, ammonia, urea, sulphuric acid, and phosphoric acid.¹ The inorganic salts, which were inherent in the organic basis of the cells, are again set free. The sulphuric acid, which has been formed, drives out the carbonic acid of the adjacent *Potassium carbonate*, the *Calcium carbonate*, and a portion of the *Sodium carbonate*, and unites with their bases. Thence arise *Potassium sulphate*, *Calcium sulphate*, and *Sodium sulphate*. The phosphoric acid and uric acid unite with the balance of the *Sodium carbonate*, and form *Sodium phosphate* and *Sodium urate*. The *Magnesium phosphate*, set free by the oxidation of cells, combines with ammonia, and becomes *ammonium-magnesium-phosphate*.

Of these retrograde products the *Sulphates* and *Sodium phosphates* have chemico-physio-

¹ There are some intermediate grades, uric acid, acetic acid, etc., which can be omitted, as having no special significance in this connection.

logical functions to perform, of which more anon.

The products of the Retrograde Metamorphosis are carried, by means of the lymphatics, the connective-tissue and veins, to the gall-bladder, to the kidneys, to the bladder, to the skin, etc.; and, with the urine, perspiration, fæces, etc., are removed from the organism.

Concerning the intrinsic nature of connective-tissue (connective substance) Molleschott thus expresses himself:—"It belongs to one of the grandest conquests of modern times, to which Virchow and Von Recklinghausen have opened the road, that this connective-substance has been elevated from the indifferent and secondary position formerly allotted to it, to one of fertile activity hitherto unsuspected. That which was formerly considered simply as a filling-in, or protecting covering, now appears as the bed [nidus] of the most minute [sap]-streamlets of blood to the tissues, and from them back to the blood-vessels; and, at the same time, as one of the most important breeding-spots of young cells, which out of the undeveloped youthful forms are capable of being raised to the most characteristic formations of the body."

The Development of Diseases.

If an intense irritation strikes a certain portion of tissue cells, the proper balance of the molecules of some one or other cell-salt is disturbed. In consequence of such attack, molecules of that salt are lost, for which reparation must be made.

As the connective-tissue channels, **on the one hand**, conduct the nutritive fluid to the tissues, they also, **on the other hand**, return into the blood current the refuse, or *débris*, of used-up tissues, which have been destroyed by the influence of the oxygen. Therefore, the importation and exportation must be carried on side by side,—**leading to and leading from** connective-tissue channels must exist for freight and return-freight, since these processes cannot be carried on in the course of an uninterrupted goods traffic on the same rails.

If the function of the connective-tissue supply-channels of the bony framework of the body has deteriorated below the normal point, then the bone parts receive too little nourishment (*Calcium phosphate*), in consequence of which arises, for example, the so-called English disease, rachitis, craniotabes, etc.

If, in the return channels of the connective-

tissues near the joints, the removal of the sodium urate is not carried on with sufficient rapidity, gouty swellings will arise.

If, at several places of blood-corpuscle formation in the connective-tissue, *Calcium phosphate* is not sufficiently present, the development of the young blood-cells will either be defective, or will not take place at all. As the remaining healthy formation centres (breeding-beds) of blood-corpuscles cannot completely make good the loss caused by the decay of the old blood-corpuscles, a blood diathesis is gradually developed, which is called bloodlessness, anæmia, chlorosis. The remedy for which must naturally be *Calcium phosphate*. If, however, pallor or bloodlessness is determined by a tardy colouring of the blood-corpuscle, rather than by any deficiency in their normal number, Iron is required as the healing salt.

Dropsical accumulations in closed sacs, viz. in the serum sac of the knee-joint (as hygroma patellæ), in the tunica vaginalis (as hydrocele), in the joints, the pleural sac, etc., are caused by the disturbance of the proper balance of the molecules of the common salt (*Sodium chloride*) in the respective branches of the sympathetic nerve.

The Sodium molecules, also, of the vaso-motor nerves promote and regulate the passage of serum through the walls of vessels. At any disturbance of the proper balance of the Sodium molecules there ensues an increased outpouring of serum from the blood into the closed sacs.

Refutations of Some Objections.

Different objections have been urged by physicians, who have arraigned my *Abbreviated System of Therapeutics* before the bar of their judgment, and which I now take occasion to refute.

Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia, who has informed the American medical profession of the tenor of my therapeutical system in a pamphlet entitled "*The Twelve Tissue Remedies*," is of the opinion that I should also have embraced carbon and nitrogen among my therapeutical agents. It is, however, well known that neither carbon alone, nor nitrogen alone, enter into the composition of tissue-cells. Carbon and nitrogen are integral parts of the organic substances which form the organic basis of cells. The organic substances are only influenced by inhaled oxygen, and by the inorganic salts.

Nitrogen and carbon, therefore, remain useless as therapeutical agents.

If, in the animal organism, nitrogen should, or could, be wanting, then albuminous substances would be wanting, of which nitrogen is an integral part. Albuminous substances can only be introduced into the body by means of food.

Dr. Hering, also, misses the organic acids in my system of therapeutics. How the organic acids, lactic acid and uric acid, are produced, is already noticed under the heading "*Retrograde Metamorphosis of Tissues.*"—No agricultural chemist would think of giving to a sickly vine the organic acids of the grape, because he knows that an inorganic salt (Potassium carbonate) will be the proper remedy.

Only indistinct conceptions of the chemico-physiological processes of the animal organism could have induced Dr. H. to raise such objections.

Dr. H. further insists that spectroscopic analysis would, in course of time, discover several other as yet unknown substances in the tissues of the human body, which would have to be incorporated among the factors of the tissue-therapeutics.

This assertion would seem as intended, in fact, to render the completeness of my therapeutics unattainable for a long time to come.

If, indeed, the spectroscopic analysis could yet discover substances which do contribute to the formation of tissues, such substances would of course have to be incorporated among the agents of the tissue-therapeutics.

The inorganic cell-salts already known are, however, able to perform, directly or indirectly, all the functions of the organism.

Another critic insists that there cannot be a strictly defined system of therapeutics applicable to all parts of the world, since each quarter of the globe had its peculiar diseases. To this I must reply that it is not a question of medical nomenclature; but rather that, in a system of tissue-therapeutics, it is only tissues and their functional disturbances which are to be taken into consideration.

If an Ethiopian has muscles, he certainly has *Potassium chloride*, *Magnesium phosphate*, and *Iron* in them. A disturbance of the molecules of *Magnesium phosphate* in the muscles of an Ethiopian will produce the same phenomena as in those of a European.

The same critic thinks that all diseases might be cured with oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen, better than with my proposed twelve inorganic tissue-salts. These four elements may, perhaps, suffice in the hands of a necromancer, but they would certainly leave a physician in the lurch.

A third opponent, Dr. von Grauvogel of Munich, has been so warped by his persecuting zeal as to fail to notice the contradictions in which he is involved by his own statements.

He says, that, with local pathology and local therapeutics, no lasting good is accomplished; that disease is not confined to any one part of the organism, but that the whole organism is, in fact, the disease. Even tumours, apparently isolated, could thus be understood. So he speaks, and, in spite of it, treats chondroma with silica, because this substance is contained in the bones. This, surely, is local therapeutics. It cannot be doubted, however, according to my way of thinking, that local therapeutics are correct. If one has dissipated irritation-hyperæmia by its appropriate remedy, the symptoms dependent upon it—pain, fever, general malaise—have disappeared. If, in consequence of an irritation-hyperæmia,

an exudation has taken place, again local treatment is required in order to get rid of the exudation, and, after its removal, the secondary symptoms cease.

If, as Dr. v. G. asserts, the whole organism is the disease, then death must, of necessity, be the result of every illness. On page 38 of his book, speaking of the Law of Similars, he says, "From these propositions it follows that the curability or incurability of disease does not shape its course according to its intensity merely; but principally according to the quality, quantity, and relation of the remaining healthy parts." If, according to Dr. v. G., the whole organism is the disease, how can there be any talk of "remaining healthy parts"?

Dr. v. G. further says that, according to Gorup Besanez, the physiological localities of the chemical constituents of the body were, on the whole, yet unknown, therefore a physiological principle could not be perfected. If Dr. v. G. shares the views of Besanez, what then induces him to adopt his expression, "relation of Silica to the bones," and consequently to use Silica as a remedy in chondroma and rachitis?

"All means of nourishment [food?] are also

means of function," says Dr. v. G. Soon after he thus expresses himself: "Therefore, one can speak of substances as means of function, only so far as they are not constituent parts of the body."

How does this harmonise?

Dr. v. G.'s hobby-horse "Logic," seems to be not so well ridden by him as he himself believes.

That all inorganic *means of nutrition* are, at the same time, *means of function*, is a proposition which I endorse. It never occurred to me to undertake for practical purposes a definite division of the cell-salts into means of function and of building material. I call them building material, in so far as they occupy a place in the organic basis of the cells; and means of function, in respect of their chemico-physiological action.

Dr. v. G. says, "Schüssler demands that facts should shape themselves according to his theories." Not at all, honoured sir! My therapeutical system has arisen between theory and practice, constantly and mutually controlling and correcting each other.

Not I, but Dr. v. G., demands that facts should shape themselves according to his ideas. To cure chancre he uses Glauber's salt, but the

disease steadily resists. This, at least, is averred by physicians who have made similar experiments.

Dr. v. G., after a long *raisonnement* about means of adaptation, imbibition, diffusion, etc., insists that there can only be a system of molecular—not cellular—therapeutics. Despite Dr. v. G.'s disquisition, I shall retain the term Cellular-therapeutics, since I consider it as more correct.

For instance, you supply iron molecules to the blood-cells needing iron ; you render a service to the respective cells, and such service carried out for the benefit of these cells, may, without solecism, be termed a system of cellular-therapeutics. If one causes, by therapeutical means, iron molecules to enter the cells through the molecular interstitials of the blood-cell membrane, the service is rendered not to the iron molecules, but to the cells. To dispute whether one should call it a system of cellular—or molecular—therapeutics, is simply a piece of ridiculous pedantry.

To the recensionists who have hitherto arisen against me, I quote the words of Voltaire, in *La Pucelle d'Orléans* :—

“ Censeurs savants, je vous estime tous ;
Je connais mes défauts mieux que vous.”

Modes of Treatment.

The agricultural chemist treats sickly plants with their appropriate inorganic salts, by which they are improved. If one brushes over the leaves of an anæmic plant with a solution of iron sulphate, they will be seen to grow green again within a few days.

Such a procedure is rational, because chemico-physiological.

Sick animals and men are exposed to frequent maltreatment by approved masters of the healing art.

The super-clever veterinary surgeon cuts off the tail of a pig that suffers from epilepsy.

If this is to be considered as a rational proceeding, then this absurd etymology occurs to one's mind, "*lucus a non lucendo*." Some patients quaff infusions of valerian and gulp down jalap; others use the red-hot iron in a case of hip-joint inflammation.

Thousands of harmless healing-artists, swearing by the words of a microscopist, grown mildewed with his fungi theories, unhesitatingly use the lunar-caustic; and many a sufferer from diphtheria is touched up with caustic until he is *caused* to sleep happily in death.

The nature of diphtheria is not that of fungi-formation. The Privy Medical Councillor Goulton, at Weimar, in his little pamphlet on "*The Diseases of Early Childhood*," says, very correctly, "The fungi-germs here found are not the disease itself, but only the guests of the air, which find a good soil and rapidly increase in the decomposing organic substances [*i.e.* the diphtheritic exudation]."

The fungi-germs bear the same relation to the diphtheritic exudation as do the maggots to the cheese.

The main thing, then, is to subdue the exudation, and this can quite surely be effected, if the treatment is promptly undertaken, by *Potassium chloride*, internally, in the form of molecules.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INORGANIC TISSUE-SALTS.

1. Ferric Phosphate.

IRON is a constituent of the blood-corpuscles and of the muscle-cells. If the equilibrium of the iron-molecules is disturbed in the muscular fibres, the latter become relaxed. If such a disturbance of proper balance takes place in the circular fibres of the blood-vessels, the vessels enlarge, and then follows a blood accumulation in the vascular-complex so affected. If, in consequence of an increased pressure of blood, a rupture of the walls of the blood-vessels ensues, bleeding [hæmorrhage] will follow.

If the muscles of the intestinal villi suffer a functional disturbance of their iron molecules, loose evacuations will follow.

If, in consequence of a molecular disturbance of the proper balance in the iron, the muscular fibres of the intestinal walls become weakened, then

the vermicular action of the intestines proceeds with less activity, and gives rise to a tendency to constipation. One and the same substance, therefore, can be the cause of two opposite phenomena of disease.

If the disturbance touches the muscular fibres of the digestive organs, then an excretion of undigested food ensues with the evacuations.

Iron molecules, therapeutically employed, allay the pathological functional disturbance.

Whilst iron restores to their normal condition the blood-vessels, enlarged by disease, it heals the irritation-hyperæmia, which is the cause of the first stage of all inflammations.

Hyperæmia dependent upon a mechanical injury is cured by iron; and fresh non-suppurating wounds are quickly healed by this remedy.

With the rust (oxide of iron) of the lance inherited by Achilles from his father Peleus, was healed the wound of Telephus, made by a thrust from the same lance. Therefore, Dante says,

*“ Così od’io che solea la lancia
D’Achille e del suo padre esser cagione
Prima di trista a poi di buona mancia.”*

Iron and the iron salts possess a property

which itself attracts oxygen. In this fact consists their utility to the respective tissue-cells. I use the Ferric or iron phosphate.

Several farmers, upon my recommendation, have given ferrum, and always with success, to sows possessed with the mania of eating their own young. This disease (a mania transitoria) depends upon hyperæmia of the brain.

2. Magnesium Phosphate

is a component part of the muscles, the nerves, the brain, the bones, and teeth.

It has not yet been tested for bone diseases in my practice. As a nerve remedy it has furnished most excellent results. The nerve pains which are healed by *Magnesium phosphate* are generally of a darting character, like lightning, or shooting [digging], boring,—often with the sensation of drawing [lacing] tightly together; they readily change their location, and are relieved by warmth and pressure.

Headache, face-ache, toothache, epigastric pains, stomach-ache, and pains in the limbs of this description, I have frequently cured with this remedy. The pains of the stomach [bowels] generally radiate from the umbilicus, and are

eased by pressure with the hand, by warmth, or by doubling up, and are sometimes accompanied by loose motions. (In face-ache [neuralgic or rheumatic] which at its height has an increased flow of tears, *Magnesium phosphate* is not suitable, but *Sodium chloride*.)

Iron and Magnesia are, in their action, antagonistic. By functional disturbance of the iron-molecules, the muscular fibres relax; through the functional disturbance of the magnesium-molecules they contract. Therefore, *Magnesium phosphate* is the remedy for cramps of the legs (spasms), spasms of the glottis, lockjaw, tetanus, St. Vitus's dance, epilepsy, spasmodic ischury, etc.

Farmers give *Magnesium phosphate* with very prompt results, for spasms and flatulent colic in horses, and in the acute [tympanitic] swellings of cattle. The inflammatory colic of horses requires *Ferric phosphate*; and if mortification commence, *Potassium phosphate*.

3. Potassium Phosphate

is a constituent of the brain, the nerves, the muscles, and the blood-corpuscles. A disturbance in the formation of the molecules of this salt causes

-
- (A) In the brain—according to location, extension, or intensity of disturbance,
- (a) Mental depression, manifesting itself by irritability [vexation]; over-sensitiveness; lachrymose tendency; timidity, shyness, terror.
- (B) Softening of the brain,
- (b) In the nerves, laming pains, mostly felt during rest; better from movement without exertion.
Feeling of lassitude and exhaustion.
 - (c) In the muscle-cells, fatty metamorphosis. In the muscular juice, or myosine, putrid decomposition.
 - (d) In the blood-corpuscles, too rapid decay of the same.

Therefore, *Potassium phosphate* cures the following diseased conditions:—septic, scorbutic bleedings, mortification, encephaloid cancer, gangrenous croup, phagadenic chancre, putrid-smelling diarrhoea, adynamic typhoid conditions, etc.

It probably will also be found useful in shock of the brain.

4. Calcium Phosphate

is a constituent of the teeth, the bones, the connective-tissues, and the blood-corpuscles. Under the heading "Development of Diseases," are already mentioned rachitis, cranial tabes, gout, pallor, anæmia, chlorosis, as curable by this remedy. It also assists teething and the callus-formation of fractured bones, and is, moreover, the remedy for hydrocephalus.

Catarrhs and skin diseases (of a scaly, crusty nature) arising from an anæmic, scrofulous, and gouty diathesis, are also curable with *Calcium phosphate*.

Tubercles of the skin and lupus, as a partial manifestation of scrofula, find a remedy in *Calcium phosphate*.

Those pains which are caused by an anæmic or rheumatic-gouty diathesis, and are generally accompanied by a creeping sensation, numbness, or a feeling of coldness.

Those cramps (epilepsy, etc.) which attack scrofulous persons, are not always curable by *Magnesium phosphate*, in which case *Calcium phosphate* is to be used.

Calcium phosphate is a restorative after acute disease.

5. Sodium Chloride

is a component of the cartilage (gristle), the mucous tissues, the nerves, and the blood-corpuscles. Under "Development of Diseases," it has already been stated that—and why—*Sodium chloride* cures accumulations of water in the joints, in the tunica vaginalis, the synovial membranes of the knee-cap, etc.

A functional disturbance of the molecules of *Sodium chloride* has also, as a consequence, an increased secretion of tears and saliva—[pyrosis tasteless]; and the increased watery consistency of the brain in acute diseases (typhus, scarlatina, small-pox), manifesting itself in sopor, twitchings, etc., are caused by a disturbance of the molecules of the *Sodium chloride*.

Sodium chloride cures, besides these above-named diseases, headache, toothache, face-ache, (neuralgic or rheumatic); Pains of indigestion, if either flow of saliva or increased secretion of tears, vomiting of water or mucus, accompany it; further, catarrhs of all the mucous membranes, with secretion of transparent, frothy, watery mucus; as also watery blisters, which burst and leave thin crusts.

6. Potassium Chloride

corresponds to croupous and diphtheritic exudations. It cures summer Diarrhœa, Diphtheria, membranous Croup, croupous Inflammation of the lungs, fibrous exudation in the interstitial connective-tissues (*i.e.* Mastitis), acute infiltration of the lymphatic glands, infiltrated inflammation of the skin, with or without vesicles (*i.e.* Erysipelas), etc. *Potassium chloride* is the surest remedy for many diseases, especially of Eczema which has been developed after vaccination with bad vaccine matter.

7. Calcium Fluoride,

or bone-salt, is to be found in the bones and in those epithelial cells which compose the enamel of the teeth. A functional disturbance of the molecules of this salt has, as a consequence, an exudation, which soon hardens and becomes rough on the surface of the bone. Cephalomata can be cured by *Calcium fluoride*. Fascii, sinews, and capsular-ligaments seem also to contain it, for hard swellings which are located in these parts are cured by it.

But Exostosis, Osteoma, and such irregular formations of bone, require *Calcium phosphate*.

8. Silica

is a component part of the connective tissues, the epidermis, the hair, and the nails.

The effect attributed to it upon brain, spinal marrow, and nerves, must be referred to the connective-tissue covering of the nerve fibres.

A functional disturbance of Silica molecules causes a swelling of the corresponding complex of connective-tissue cells. This swelling may remain stationary for some time, and then end in resolution, or suppuration.

Whitlow, furuncles, suppurations of glands and joints, deep-seated suppurations of cornea, etc., all fall within the sphere of Silica.

Silica cures also suppurations which have their origin in the **connective-tissue scaffolding** of the bones. Therefore it has been improperly called a bone-remedy.

9-12. Sulphates, and Sodium Phosphate.

Although products of the retrograde metamorphosis, these have important physiological functions to perform.

The Sulphates promote the excretion of that water which arises from the combustion (oxidation) of the used-up tissue cells. Each one of

these salts has its special sphere of action, connective-tissues, lymphatics, and veins.

If *Calcium sulphate* is lacking in a small portion of its domain, suppuration arises.

Through deficiency of *Potassium sulphate* arise yellow, slimy catarrhs, and yellow, sticky secretions, on limited portions of the skin.

If *Sodium sulphate* is lacking, then ensues oedema of the skin; oedematous inflammation of the skin, vomiting of bile, watery bilious diarrhoea.

This salt is suited for post-scarlatinal dropsy.

Sodium chloride and *Sodium sulphate* are both regulators of the quantity of water. *Sodium chloride* regulates and assists the water in leaving the arterial stream. *Sodium sulphate* regulates the water in the venous stream.

Silica and *Calcium sulphate* heal suppurations which are seated in the connective-tissue. As Silica is an integral part of the connective-tissue cells, the cause of that kind of suppuration exists in the cell-substance; whilst the suppuration which can be cured by *Calcium sulphate* is caused by engorgement around the connective-tissue channels.

The Sodium phosphate cures acid risings,

vomiting of sour masses, watery diarrhoea, inflammation of conjunctivitis, with a secretion somewhat resembling thick sour cream.

The characteristic remedies above named are sufficient to cure, in the shortest way, all diseases that, on the whole, are curable. In making this statement I express a conviction, which I have gained in a large practice, during which, for a long time, I have **only** used these twelve remedies.

Those of my readers who are accustomed to use a large number of remedies for diseases, will think it strange to see only these twelve remedies recommended.

If, however, one considers that the number of the tissues in the animal organism is very small, and that a small number of inorganic substances promote the functions of the *healthy* tissue-cells, one will not find it so startling that these few substances can suffice as functional remedies of **diseased** tissue-cells.

The reason that the same remedy is recommended for **apparently** different diseases is that they are histo-pathologically alike. The commencement of an inflammation in the meninges,

in the finger, or in the lungs, requires *Ferric phosphate*, because in these three cases we have to reduce a hyperæmia which has caused an enlargement [congestion] of blood-vessels.

Those to whom my manner of treatment appears too arbitrary must accuse nature, which allows diseases so to develop themselves that **such** treatment is appropriate. — Short are Nature's ways; small in number the remedies she requires.

APPENDIX.

SPECIAL INDICATIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF INORGANIC CELL-SALTS.

GENERALLY I make use of the sixth centesimal trituration, of which I give a dose every two hours in acute diseases; in chronic cases, two or three times a day. A dose the size of a pea—say 2-3 grains [taken in water].

GENERAL INDICATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATIONS.

To the first stage (hyperæmia) corresponds *Ferric phosphate*; to the second (exudation) *Potassium chloride*; to the third (resolution) *Calcium sulphate*, or *Potassium sulphate*.

In other words: Give *Ferric sulphate* until perspiration appears and the fever subsides;

Potassium chloride until either recovery ensues, or a lumpy, mattery, bloody-matterry, or yellow slimy secretion appears.

To the lumpy, mattery, and bloody-matterry secretion, *Calcium Sulphate* corresponds; to the yellow slimy secretion *Potassium Sulphate*.

When an excessive serous exudation is not re-absorbed under the use of *Potassium chloride*, then *Potassium Sulphate* or *Sodium Chloride* must be given.

Typhoid Adynamic Symptoms.

When, during an acute disease, accompanied by fever (diphtheria, scarlatina, small-pox, etc.), there occur sopor, parched tongue, twitchings, watery vomiting, etc., then *Sodium chloride* must be given. With sordes, putrid-smelling stools, septic bleedings, etc., *Potassium phosphate*.

Croup.

The chief remedy is *Potassium chloride*, which, in most cases, will alone cure the disease. If violent fever is present at the commencement, *Ferric phosphate* must be given. If *Potassium chloride* does not suffice, then *Calcium sulphate* must be given.

If such cases come under treatment very late, and great weakness, bluish countenance, etc., are present, *Potassium phosphate* must be given.

Inflammation of the Lungs.

Ferric phosphate in the first, *Potassium chloride* in the second, and *Calcium sulphate* in the third stage. If there is a moist *râle*, with a loose, loud-sounding rattle of phlegm, and the patient cannot cough up the accumulated mucus, *Potassium sulphate*, otherwise *Sodium chloride* has to be given. These remedies are also applicable in **Bronchitis**.

**Inflammation of the Peritoneum, the Pleura, the
Meninges, and Pericardium.**

The more abundant the perspiration which follows *Ferric phosphate* given during the first stage of these diseases, the more rapidly *Potassium chloride*, given as the second remedy, will put an end to the process of disease.

Empyema—*Calcium sulphate*.

Acute Articular Rheumatism.

Ferric phosphate suits the commencement of the disease, and suffices in most cases, followed by *Potassium chloride*.

After *Potassium chloride*, *Sodium chloride*

and *Potassium sulphate* fit in. The latter especially corresponds with the wandering rheumatoid pains of the joints. If some remnant of the disease still lingers after the above medication, give *Calcium phosphate*.

Bright's Disease of the Kidney.

Ferric phosphate, *Potassium chloride*, *Calcium sulphate*, *Sodium chloride*, *Calcium phosphate*, and *Potassium phosphate*, are to be chosen, according to the accompanying symptoms.

Typhus.

If at first you give *Ferric phosphate*, then *Potassium chloride*, then, at the commencement of the diarrhœa, *Calcium sulphate*, you lay hold directly upon the anatomico-physiological processes of the disease, viz. hyperæmia of the intestinal mucous lining, infiltration of the mesenteric glands, cicatrisation of ulcers. Thus the duration of typhus must be considerably shortened by the above medication.

Diphtheria.

At the commencement of the disease, *Ferric phosphate* has to be given for the fever accompanying the severe inflammation of throat; then *Potassium chloride*, the chief remedy.

If the face becomes pale and puffy, dryness of tongue set in, vomiting of watery fluids, saliva dribbling away, watery diarrhoea, drowsiness, etc., *Sodium chloride* must be given. *Potassium phosphate* is indicated in decidedly foul gangrenous conditions. In convalescence obstinate spots, *Calcium phosphate*.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Potassium chloride suffices in most cases; if not, *Calcium sulphate*, especially when the stools are of a slimy, mattery character.

Should dryness of the tongue, delirium, tympanitis supervene, the stools have a putrid odour, then *Potassium phosphate* suits; as, also, if there be no symptoms of decay, but pure blood is passed with the stools.

If the diarrhoea begins with high fever, *Ferric phosphate* has first to be given. If crampy, abdominal pains, eased by warmth, pressure, and doubling up—*Magnesium phosphate*. Pains caused by inflammation, non-intermittent, aggravated by pressure upon the abdomen, call for *Ferric phosphate*.

Scarlet Fever.

In mild cases, *Potassium chloride* is alone

sufficient.—Severe cases may be treated by reference to remarks under the headings “Diphtheria,” and “Typhoid adynamic symptoms.”

Potassium sulphate assists desquamation, and, in most cases, meets the concomitant troubles.

Scarlatinal dropsy is quickly cured by *Sodium sulphate*; and in those rare cases where it does not help, *Calcium sulphate* is to be given.

Measles.

Ferric phosphate at first;—later on, such remedies as may be indicated by the eye or cough symptoms.

Small-Pox.

Potassium chloride is the principal remedy. If adynamic symptoms, and those indicating blood decomposition, arise, *Potassium phosphate* must be given. Salivation, sopor, and confluence of pustules require *Sodium chloride*.

Potassium sulphate promotes the falling off of the crusts.

Violent fever and considerable hyperæmia of brain at the beginning of the case may require *Ferric phosphate*.

Head and Face Aches [Neuralgic Rheumatic].

Stitches, or pressure, or throbbing, aggravated by shaking the head, by stooping, or, in fact, by every movement—*Ferric phosphate*.

Pains, accompanied by flushing and heat of the face—*Ferric phosphate*.

Pains, with vomiting of bile—*Sodium sulphate*.

Pains, with vomiting of transparent phlegm, mucus, or water—*Sodium chloride*.

Pains, with vomiting of food—*Ferric phosphate*.

Pains, with vomiting, hawking of white mucus—*Potassium chloride*.

Pains, vivid, shooting, stitching—intermittent and changing about—*Magnesium phosphate*.

Pains, of pale, sensitive, irritable [excitable] persons—*Potassium phosphate*.

Pains, fits of, with ensuing exhaustion—*Potassium phosphate*.

Pains which are worse in a warm room, and in the evening; better in the open, cool air—*Potassium sulphate*.

Pains, accompanied by the appearance of small lumps, nodules the size of a pea, upon the scalp—*Silica*.

Pains, with a clear mucous covering of the tongue, and torpid bowels—*Sodium chloride*.

Pains, periodic, daily, recurring, with an abundant flow of acrid tears—*Sodium chloride*.

Pains, with a creeping sensation, feeling of coldness or of numbness—*Calcium phosphate*.

Pains, tearing, boring, gnawing; worse at night and from changes of weather—*Calcium phosphate*.

Children's headaches, as a rule, are readily cured with *Ferric phosphate*.

Commotio Cerebri.

Disturbance of Brain Functions.

The functional depression of the affected brain-cells will require *Potassium phosphate*.

Hydrocephalic conditions — *Calcium phosphate*.

Chronic hydrocephalus—*Calcium phosphate*.

Cephalatomata—*Fluor calcium*.

Cranial tabes—*Calcium phosphate*.

Fontanelles remaining too long open—*Calcium phosphate*.

If, in any of these diseases, putrid-smelling stools are present, *Potassium phosphate* must be given.

White scales on the scalp—*Potassium chloride* or *Sodium chloride*.

Yellow scales on scalp—*Potassium sulphate*.

Delirium Tremens.

Ferric phosphate is valuable, also *Potassium phosphate*.

Vertigo (Giddiness),

if occasioned by pressure of blood, is cured by *Ferric phosphate*; nervous vertigo by *Potassium phosphate*. The coating of the tongue must also be considered, if there is any gastric disturbance.

Ears.

Inflammatory ear-ache requires *Ferric phosphate*.

Inflammatory swelling of the external meatus—*Silica*.

Discharge of thin yellow fluid from the ear—*Potassium sulphate*.

Discharge of thick yellow matter—*Calcium sulphate* and *Silica*.

Deafness, caused by swelling and catarrh of the Eustachian tubes and internal meatus—*Potassium chloride*, *Potassium sulphate*, *Sodium chloride*.

Rushing noises in the ears, caused by pressure of blood—*Ferric phosphate*.

Nervous noises in the ear—*Potassium phosphate*.

Mumps—*Potassium chloride*; and with abundant saliva—*Sodium chloride*.

Toothache.

With abundant flow of tears—*Sodium chloride*.

With abundant flow of saliva—*Sodium chloride*.

With swelling of the gums and salivation—*Potassium chloride*.

With pains which change about—*Magnesium phosphate*.

With pains, in pale, delicate, irritable persons—*Potassium phosphate*.

With easily bleeding gums—*Potassium phosphate*.

With pains which are located in the root-periosteum of the jaw—*Silica*.

With tearing, boring pains at night, worse from warmth or cold—*Calcium phosphate*.

With pains which are aggravated in the warm room, and in the evening, but better in open, cool air—*Potassium sulphate*.

With pains, accompanied by flushed, heated cheeks—*Ferric phosphate*.

With pains, aggravated by warm—relieved by cold fluids—*Ferric phosphate*.

With pains, very vivid, made easier by warmth—*Magnesium phosphate*.

With swelling of the cheek [face]—First, *Potassium chloride*, then *Calcium sulphate*.

With hard swelling of the jaw—*Calcium fluoride*.

Complaints of Children during Dentition.

If fever is present, *Ferric phosphate*;—cramps with fever, *Ferric phosphate*;—cramps without fever, *Magnesium phosphate* and *Calcium phosphate*;—inflammation of the eye, *Ferric phosphate*, *Calcium phosphate*; dribbling [at mouth], *Sodium chloride*;—spasm of the glottis, *Magnesium phosphate*;—spasmodic cough, *Magnesium phosphate*; spasm of the bladder, *Magnesium phosphate*;—diarrhoea, see heading "Diarrhoea."

Eyes.

On the eyelids, specks of matter—*Potassium chloride*; on the eyelids, yellow crusts of matter—*Potassium chloride*, *Potassium sulphate*.

On the cornea, a blister, *Potassium chloride*.

Flat abscess of cornea, proceeding from a blister, *Potassium chloride*.

Deep ulcer of the cornea, *Silica*, *Calcium sulphate*.

Spots on the cornea, *Potassium chloride*, *Calcium phosphate*, and *Calcium fluoride*.

Secretion of yellow, greenish matter, *Potassium chloride*.

Yellow creamy secretions, *Sodium phosphate*.

White, mucous secretions, *Potassium chloride*.

Light, transparent, mucous secretions, with acrid, smarting tears, *Sodium chloride*.

Yellow mucous matter, *Potassium sulphate*.

Thick, yellow matter, *Calcium sulphate*, *Silica*.

Great redness, with severe pain, without mucus or matter, *Ferric phosphate*.

Pains in the eye, commencing daily at certain times, with flow of tears, *Sodium chloride*.

Styes [hordeoli], small lumps and indurations on the eyelids, *Silica*.

Spasms of the eyelids [cramps], *Magnesium phosphate* and *Calcium phosphate*.

Spasmodic squinting, *Magnesium phosphate*.

Diplopia, sparks and rainbow colours before

the eye, seeing many colours, *Magnesium phosphate*.

Weak sight, after diphtheria, *Potassium phosphate* and *Silica*.

Weak sight, after suppression of perspiration of feet, *Silica*.

Hypopion, *Calcium sulphate*.

Retina exudation, *Potassium chloride*. In the first stages of the inflammation of the retina, *Ferric phosphate*.

Cavity of Mouth.

CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION of the MUCOUS MEMBRANE covering the soft palate, tonsils, and pharynx.

If there is dry redness [inflammatory] and violent pain, *Ferric phosphate*.

If white exudation, *Potassium chloride*.

If a creamy yellow exudation, *Sodium phosphate*.

If transparent, frothy mucus, *Sodium chloride*.

If tonsils are enlarged or swollen, *Potassium chloride* will suit best, if there is a white or grayish-white coating on the tonsils.

If matter forms and suppuration threatens, *Calcium sulphate*, or *Silica*.

In chronic tonsilitis the proper remedy is *Potassium chloride*, *Calcium phosphate*, *Sodium chloride*.

INFLAMMATION OF TONGUE.—If much swollen, and of a deep, dusky red, *Ferric phosphate*. In most cases this will suffice. If not, *Potassium chloride*. If suppuration threatens, *Calcium sulphate*.—For indurations, *Silica*.

Canker and scurvy, gangrenous, *Potassium phosphate*.

COATINGS OF THE TONGUE.—If a white, not slimy, covering, *Potassium chloride*. If a slimy coating, and if there are small bubbles of saliva on the edges, *Sodium chloride*.

Tongue, as if spread with liquid dark mustard, and with offensive breath, *Potassium phosphate*.

Tongue of dirty brownish green, with a bitter taste, *Sodium sulphate*.

Tongue covered at the back, as if with yellow golden cream, *Sodium phosphate*.

Tongue covered with yellow slime, *Potassium sulphate*.

Tongue coated, as with half-dry clay, *Calcium sulphate*.

The coating of the tongue does not always wholly influence the choice of a remedy in all

affections of the tissue. It has, however, to be taken into consideration in those cases where I have taken note of it in this volume.—If any one who is suffering from a chronic catarrh of the stomach, takes also another (acute) disease, the coating of the tongue will not always have that peculiar appearance which will indicate the remedy suited to the acute disease.

If any disease—particularly of a chronic nature—shows itself without decisive symptoms, then the coating of the tongue will, in most cases, guide in the choice of an appropriate remedy.

Aphthæ and Stomatitis, *Potassium chloride* and *Sodium chloride*; the latter when there is much dribbling.

Noma, *Potassium phosphate*.

Vomiting.

Vomiting of food, *Ferric phosphate*.

Vomiting of bile, *Sodium sulphate*.

Vomiting of stringy transparent mucus, *Sodium chloride*.

Vomiting of watery fluid, *Sodium chloride*.

Vomiting of blood, *Ferric phosphate*, *Potassium chloride*.

Vomiting of acid matter, *Sodium phosphate*.

Hawking up of white mucus, *Potassium chloride*.

Jaundice.

If it originates in a duodenal catarrh, *Potassium chloride* will be useful, *Potassium sulphate* and *Sodium chloride*.

The coating of the tongue must determine the choice of a remedy.—Jaundice from vexation, *Sodium sulphate*.

Pains in Stomach and Abdomen.

GASTRITIS. *Acute Inflammation of the Stomach*, with violent pains of the distended organ, vomiting, and fever, *Ferric phosphate*.

If a case has come too late under treatment, and there are symptoms of exhaustion, dryness of tongue, etc., *Potassium phosphate* will have to be given.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC PAINS OF THE STOMACH, which grow worse on taking food, or by pressure at the pit of the stomach, and particularly if vomiting of food occurs, *Ferric phosphate*.

Spasmodic cramping of the stomach, with clean tongue, requires *Magnesium phosphate*.

Pains with a crampy (spasmodic) tight [drawing] lacing sensation, *Magnesium phosphate*.

Pains of the stomach, with accumulation of water in the mouth, *Sodium chloride*. If this does not altogether suffice, there is generally present a coating of the tongue, which requires *Potassium sulphate*.

Pressure, and a sensation of fulness, with yellow slimy coating of the tongue, *Potassium sulphate*.

Gnawing pains in the stomach, with short belching of wind [flatulence], affording no relief, *Magnesium phosphate*.

Colics which are relieved by doubling up the body [bending double], rubbing, and in which hot applications or eructations give relief, require *Magnesium phosphate*.

Colic, with pain about the umbilicus, obliging the patient to bend double, *Magnesium phosphate*.

Flatulent colic of little children, which causes them to draw up their legs, with or without diarrhœa, *Magnesium phosphate*.

Pains of indigestion, accompanied by vomiting,—the nature of the ejected matter indicates the remedy.

Gastric affections, with predominating acidity, *Sodium phosphate*.

Diarrhoea.

Diarrhoea, watery, with abdominal pains, *Magnesium phosphate* and *Ferric phosphate*. If the pain ceases, then returns, and is eased by bending double, *Magnesium phosphate*.

Diarrhoea, watery, and without pain, *Potassium phosphate*.

Diarrhoea, bilious, *Sodium sulphate*.

Diarrhoea, yellow slimy, *Potassium sulphate*.

Diarrhoea, white slimy, *Potassium chloride*.

Diarrhoea, bloody and bloody-slimy, *Potassium chloride*.

Diarrhoea, mattery, bloody-mattery, *Calcium sulphate*.

Diarrhoea, transparent, glassy [glairy], slime, *Sodium chloride*.

Stools of undigested food, *Ferrum phosphate*.

Diarrhoea, putrid-smelling, *Potassium phosphate*.

Diarrhoea, caused by excessive acidity, *Sodium phosphate*.

Habitual Constipation.

Ferric phosphate, *Potassium sulphate*, *Sodium chloride*, *Silica*. The accompanying symptoms: Coating of tongue, etc., must determine the remedy.

Hæmorrhoids.

The principal remedies are *Ferric phosphate* and *Calcium phosphate*.—Attendant symptoms may necessitate the use of other remedies as precursory or intercurrent, viz.—*Potassium sulphate* for a catarrh of the stomach, which is the remedy for such when the coating of the tongue is yellow, slimy.

Bleeding piles, *Potassium chloride*. (Compare with Chapter on "Bleeding.")

Abdominal Ruptures and Protrusions.

For persons otherwise strong, *Ferric phosphate*.

For persons otherwise delicate, *Potassium phosphate*.

For persons otherwise weakened, *Calcium phosphate*.

Dilatation or Enlargement of Blood-Vessels.

The internal and external use of *Ferric phosphate* will reduce the enlarged veins of young persons to a normal condition.

Ascarides. Intestinal Worms.

Potassium chloride, Sodium chloride, Sodium

phosphate, and *Calcium phosphate*, abolish the predisposition which permits of their being bred.

Potassium chloride is against ascarides, Threadworms.

Cholera.

If caused by an affection of the *tunica nervosa* of the intestinal tract, *Magnesium phosphate* will apply to the first stage; *Potassium phosphate* for the second. If, as Dr. Cramoisy believes, the nature of cholera is inflammatory, *Ferric phosphate* will meet the primary condition.

Polyuria. Excessive Secretion of Urine.

Simple, *Ferric phosphate* or *Sodium sulphate*. In Diabetes Mellitus, *Sodium chloride*, *Calcium phosphate*, *Potassium phosphate*, *Sodium phosphoricum*, with their peculiar symptoms, will have to be considered.

Colds.—Catarrhs.

Ferric phosphate, given at once at the commencement of a cold, cures rapidly.—If there is a watery mucous discharge, *Sodium chloride* suits best; if a yellow mucous discharge, *Potassium sulphate*; if a thick yellow lumpy discharge, *Calcium sulphate*; if a white mucus, *Potassium*

chloride. If a stuffy cold, with greenish-yellow discharge, *Potassium chloride*.

All these remedies correspond in a case of nasal catarrh (i.e. the cavity of the forehead).

(Genuine) *Ozæna*, *Calcium fluoride*, *Calcium phosphate*.

Hoarseness.

Simply caused by cold — *Potassium chloride*; rarely *Potassium sulphate* is required. — If caused by over-exertion of the vocal organs (as by speakers, actors, singers), *Ferric phosphate* is most useful.

Coughs.

Short, acute, spasmodic, very painful, requires *Ferric phosphate*, then *Potassium chloride*; the true spasmodic cough, *Magnesium phosphate*.

As to accompanying discharges of mucus, etc., see section on "Discharges of Mucus and Pus."

Chronic cough of tuberculous subjects, as a rule, is met by *Sodium chloride*, *Calcium sulphate*, *Calcium phosphate*.

Hooping-Cough.

In inflammatory catarrhal stage, *Ferric phosphate*; after that stage, *Potassium chloride*; then

Sodium chloride or *Potassium sulphate*; with vomiting of food, *Ferric phosphate*. The principal remedy against whooping-cough is *Potassium phosphate* (in 2d or 3d trituration). Obstinate cases of scrofulous, anæmic children may require *Calcium phosphate* as an intercurrent remedy.

Acute Œdema of Lungs.

With dyspnoea, spasmodic cough, with frothy expectoration of serous masses, and lividity of face, *Potassium phosphate*, *Sodium chloride*.

Secretions of Mucus and Matter. [Pus.]

Mucus, frothy and clear—*Sodium chloride*.

Mucus, transparent, like the white of egg, or like boiled starch, *Sodium chloride*.

Mucus, white, like milky white [opaque] glass, *Potassium chloride*.

Mucus, yellow, slimy [stringy], *Potassium sulphate*.

Mucus, yellow, creamy, *Sodium phosphate*.

Mucus, greenish yellow, *Potassium chloride*.

Mucus, green, *Sodium phosphate*.

Mucus, yellow, thick, lumpy, *Calcium sulphate*.

Mucus, mattery, bloody-mattery, *Calcium sulphate*, *Silica*.

These indications are serviceable for leucorrhœas, bronchial and phlegmy coughs.

In chronic catarrhs of anæmic patients, *Calcium phosphate* and *Sodium chloride* correspond.

Cystitis. Inflammation and Catarrh of Bladder.

With violent fever, *Ferric phosphate*, then *Potassium chloride*.

With vomiting, pallor, exhaustion, dry tongue, *Potassium phosphate* is indicated.

For catarrh of the bladder the chief remedy is *Potassium chloride*.—(Compare Section on “Secretions of Mucus and Pus.”)

Retention of Urine.

With heat in little children, *Ferric phosphate*; spasmodic, *Magnesium phosphate*.

Involuntary Micturition at Night.

Magnesium phosphate, if from irritation of nerves. Weakness of sphincter, *Ferric phosphate*. General weakness, *Calcium phosphate*. *Sodium chloride* has also to be considered, if secondary symptoms are present, pointing to it.

Epidermis (Skin) and Subcutaneous Tissues.

As a general rule, the *Magnesia* salts and *Lime* salts correspond to the *dry* eruption in skin affections; the *Potassium* and *Sodium* salts to the *humid* eczema.

Blisters, crusts arising from blisters (vesicles), *Potassium chloride*.

Eczema, which has arisen after vaccination with bad lymph, require *Potassium chloride*.

Intertrigo of children, chafing, *Potassium chloride*, *Sodium chloride*.

Scabs, yellow, like golden honey, *Sodium phosphate*.

Greenish, brownish, yellow scabs, *Potassium chloride*, then *Calcium sulphate*.

Dry, flour-like scales (branny), arising from blisters or vesicles, *Potassium chloride*.

Milk-crust (*lactea capitis*), *Potassium chloride*, then *Calcium sulphate*.

Sycosis (*Barber's itch*), *Potassium chloride*, *Sodium chloride*, *Magnesium phosphate*. (In anæmic patients the intercurrent use of *Calcium phosphate* is beneficial.)

Sticky secretions, *Potassium chloride*, *Potassium sulphate*.

Fœtid secretions, *Potassium phosphate*.

White, scaly eruptions—*Potassium chloride*, *Sodium chloride*, and *Magnesium phosphate*.

Abundant desquamation (free scaling of skin), without previous eruption, or blisters, *Potassium sulphate*.

Yellow scabs, from mattery pimples, or lumps, *Calcium sulphate*.

Little suppurating lumps, *Calcium sulphate*.

Hard little lumps [boils] without matter, *Silica*.

Secretions, not sticky, with or without vesicles, and which contain watery, but not sticky fluids, *Sodium sulphate*, *Sodium chloride*.

Nettle-rash, *Potassium sulphate*, *Sodium chloride*.

Edematous inflammation of the skin, smooth erysipelas, *Sodium sulphate*.

Infiltrated inflammation of the skin, blistering erysipelas, *Potassium chloride*.

Herpeszoster, *Potassium chloride*, then *Sodium chloride*.

In erysipelatous inflammation, *Ferric phosphate* may be indicated if the fever and inflammatory symptoms are intense. To facilitate desquamation, *Potassium sulphate* has to be given.

Burns and scalds, of the first and second

degrees, require *Potassium chloride*. If suppurating, *Calcium sulphate*.

Chilblains, if fresh, *Potassium chloride*.

Chilblains, if suppurating, *Calcium sulphate* and *Silica*.

If, at the commencement of any inflammation of the skin, *Ferric phosphate* is given, the disease can be prevented, or blighted in the germ. If that stage has passed in which this remedy is indicated, *Potassium chloride* must be given. If pus forms, then *Calcium sulphate* or *Silica*. If the pus is dirty-looking and ichorous, and heavy-smelling, *Potassium phosphate* must be given. Proud flesh requires *Potassium chloride*. In the same manner inflammation of fingers (whitlow) is treated. If bone is implicated, *vide* "Diseases of Bone."

The treatment of whitlow, blind boil, and bloody furuncles, carbuncles, etc., is as above. Hard scorbutic infiltrations of subcutaneous tissues are cured by *Potassium chloride*. Scorbutic bleedings require *Potassium phosphate*. Ingrown toe-nail requires *Potassium chloride* and local mechanical treatment.

Lupus requires *Potassium chloride*, *Calcium phosphate*.

Epithelioma, *Potassium sulphate*.

Mastitis, Inflammation of Mammeæ.

Potassium chloride is indicated before matter has formed; when formed, and during its discharge, *Calcium sulphate* and *Silica* are indicated.

When the pus is offensive, unhealthy, of a brownish nature, *Potassium phosphate*.

Hard knots, or lumps in breast, require *Calcium fluoride*.

Lymphatic Glands.

For acute inflammation, *Potassium chloride*. Chronic cases of swollen glands may require *Potassium chloride*, *Sodium chloride*, *Calcium phosphate*, *Calcium fluoride*. If inclined to suppurate, and during suppuration, *Calcium sulphate* and *Silica* are required.

Chancre and Gonorrhœa.

Chancre—the principal remedy is *Potassium chloride* (in the third trituration) internally and externally.

Phagadenic chancre requires *Potassium phosphate*. Hard chancre, *Calcium fluoride*.

Buboes—*vide* “Lymphatics.”

Chronic syphilis corresponds to *Potassium*

chloride, Calcium sulphate, Silica, Potassium sulphate.

In gonorrhœa the principal remedy is *Potassium chloride*. *Potassium sulphate* and *Sodium chloride* have to be taken into consideration, according to the nature of the secretion.—*Vide* “Secretions of Mucus and Pus.”

In chronic gonorrhœa of anæmic subjects, *Calcium phosphate*.

Orchitis, after suppression of gonorrhœa, requires *Potassium chloride*; eventually *Potassium sulphate* and *Sodium chloride*.

Hydrocele, *Sodium chloride, Calcium phosphate*.

Induration (hardening) of testicles—*Calcium fluoride*.

Scrotal œdema, *Sodium sulphate*.

Preputial œdema, *Sodium sulphate*.

Mechanical Injuries.

Bruises, cuts, sprains, and other recent wounds require *Ferric phosphate*.—If, after use of this, any swelling of the contused parts remains, *Potassium chloride*. If suppuration sets in, in neglected cases, *Calcium sulphate* and *Silica*. Ichor or

mortification necessitate *Potassium phosphate*; proud flesh, *Potassium chloride*.

Fracture of bone requires (along with mechanical treatment) at first, for injuries of the soft parts, *Ferric phosphates*; later, *Calcium phosphate*, to promote the formation of callus.

Ulcers of the Lower Limbs.

For treatment, see what has been said under "Skin Diseases," and those of the Subcutaneous connective-tissues; eczema and "Secretions of Pus."

Ulcers of the legs, with callous edge, require *Potassium chloride*.

Diseases of the Bones.

If the surrounding *soft parts* are red, inflamed, hot, and painful, *Ferric phosphate*. Against ulceration of bone, *Calcium fluoride*, *Silica*, and *Calcium phosphate*.

Bone Exudations.

Hard, rough, corrugated elevations on the bone surface, and arising from its periosteum, require *Calcium fluoride*. This remedy is even better than *Silica* in cases of Cephalhæmatomata

(so-called blood-tumour) on the parietal bones of new-born children.

Rickets, *Calcium phosphate*. If atrophy ensues, with foul diarrhœa, this condition must first be subdued by *Potassium phosphate*.

Hip-joint disease—*Ferric phosphate*, *Potassium chloride*, *Calcium sulphate*, *Silica*.

Anæmia, Chlorosis.

The remedy of *true anæmia, chlorosis*, is *Calcium phosphate*. As soon as a decided improvement of general health sets in, *Ferric phosphate* may follow.

Conditions resembling chlorosis require *Sodium chloride* and *Potassium phosphate*, the choice to be decided by the characteristic accompanying symptoms.

Potassium phosphate cures that “pallidness” which has been caused by long-continued depression of the mind.

Bleedings. Hæmorrhage.

Blood, red, easily coagulates into a jelly-like mass, *Ferric phosphate*.

Black, thick, tough blood requires *Potassium chloride*.

Pale-red or blackish-red, but thin and watery, not coagulating, *Potassium phosphate* and *Sodium chloride*.

Epistaxis, bleeding from the nose (in children) is, as a rule, generally cured by *Ferric phosphate*. Hæmorrhoidal bleeding and uterine bleedings, by *Potassium chloride*. Predisposition to nasal hæmorrhages, *Potassium phosphate*.

Menstruation.

If occurring too early and too profusely, *Potassium chloride*; if too late and scanty, *Potassium sulphate*; *Potassium phosphate* in pale, irritable persons, who weep easily. If menses are suppressed, *Potassium phosphate* and *Potassium chloride*; or, in accordance with the attending symptoms, another remedy may be selected. If leucorrhœa accompanies the suppression, or if menstruation is too profuse or too scanty, then the peculiarity of the leucorrhœa must indicate the remedy. A mild white leucorrhœa indicates *Potassium chloride*; a mild yellow, *Potassium sulphate*; an acrid, corroding kind, *Sodium chloride*. For further indications, *vide* "Secretions of Mucus and Pus."

Menstrual Colic.

Magnesium phosphate suits this generally. *Potassium phosphate* suits sensitive, irritable, pale, lachrymose persons.

With accelerated pulse, increased redness of face, etc., *Ferric phosphate* is to be given.

Vaginismus, *Ferric phosphate*.

Labour Pains.

Irregular, weak pains require *Potassium phosphate*.

Spasmodic, crampy pains, *Magnesium phosphate*.

Pains in the Nape of the Neck, the Back and Limbs.

Rheumatic, Neuralgic.

Pains only felt during motion, or made worse by motion, *Ferric phosphate*; second remedy, *Potassium chloride*.

Pains which are laming, but improved by moderate exercise, are increased by exertion (walking too much), and especially worse after rising from a sitting position (at the commencement of motion), require *Potassium phosphate*.

Pains, with a feeling of numbness, or creeping, or a sensation of coldness, worse at night and during rest, require *Calcium phosphate*.

Pains, vivid, shooting, boring, intermittent, shifting, require *Magnesium phosphate*.

Pains, rheumatic-gouty, *Potassium chloride*, *Sodium chloride*, *Calcium phosphate*.

Pains, lumbago, *Ferric phosphate*, *Calcium phosphate*.

Pains which are worse in the evening, and in warm rooms; better in open cool air, *Potassium sulphate*.

Pains which the patient cannot describe very closely—accompanying secondary symptoms, must decide the remedy, such as an eruption, coating of the tongue, etc.

Chronic articular rheumatism requires *Potassium chloride*, *Sodium chloride*, *Calcium phosphate*.

For the cracking of joints in chronic articular rheumatism, Dr. Kafka recommends *Sodium chloride*.

Sciatica, *Potassium phosphate*.

Chronic scrofulous swelling of the knee requires *Sodium chloride* and *Calcium phosphate*.

For suppurations of the joints, *Calcium sulphate* and *Silica*.

Hygroma patellæ requires *Sodium chloride* and *Calcium phosphate*.

Cramps and other Nervous Affections.

Nervous palpitation requires *Potassium phosphate*. (Palpitation caused by pressure of blood requires *Ferric phosphate* and *Potassium chloride*.)

Asthma requires *Potassium phosphate* (second or third trituration) in repeated doses, every two or three hours.

Spasms of the glottis, lockjaw, tetanus, cramps in the leg, St. Vitus's dance, etc., cured by *Magnesium phosphate*.

In Epilepsy the following remedies have to be considered :—

Ferric phosphate, in rush of blood to the head. *Potassium phosphate*, if, during a fit, the face is very pale and sunken ; body and limbs cold, and if there is much palpitation after the fit.

Silica, nocturnal fits of epilepsy—especially at changes of the moon.

Magnesium Phosphate and *Calcium phosphate*, if the above-named symptoms are not present.—*Calcium phosphate* is particularly suitable with young persons whose bodies are in the stage of development, and in scrofulous cases.

Other co-existing disease symptoms occurring in the intervals have to be considered in the choice

of a remedy. *Potassium chloride* is indicated if the epileptic patient has or has had eczema.

Paralysis or lameness, caused by exhaustion of nerve power, *Potassium phosphate* (only recent cases are curable).

Rheumatic lameness, *Potassium chloride*, *Calcium phosphate*.

Recent cases of rheumatic lameness require *Ferric phosphate*.

Silica is indicated where suppressed perspiration of the feet is found to have been the cause.

Intermittent Fever.

The specific remedy is indicated by any one of the secondary symptoms below named :—

Vomiting of blood, *Ferric phosphate*.

Vomiting of bile, *Sodium sulphate*.

Vomiting of water, or mucus, *Sodium chloride*.

White coating of tongue, *Potassium chloride*.

Yellow coating of tongue, *Potassium sulphate*.

Tongue yellow, greenish yellow (not yellow slimy), with or without a bitter taste, *Sodium sulphate*.

Tongue dry, clay-like coating at back, *Calcium sulphate*.

Vesicular eruption around mouth, and tongue moist at the tip, but clean at the back, clear mucus covering, *Sodium chloride*.

Abundant perspiration, exhausting, heavy-smelling, *Potassium phosphate*.

Cramps in legs, or other parts of the body, *Magnesium phosphate*.

Sour taste in the mouth, vomiting of sour masses, *Sodium phosphate*.

The chronic intermittent fever of scrofulous children generally requires *Calcium phosphate*.

Silica also cures a species of intermittent fever.

Dropsy.

Caused by loss of blood or vital fluids [and by non-assimilation], *Calcium phosphate* and *Ferric phosphate*.

Post-scarlatinal dropsy can be cured by *Sodium sulphate* and *Calcium sulphate*.

Simple dropsy of the areolar tissue, by *Sodium sulphate*.

Dropsy occasioned by cardiac disease, liver or kidney disease, *Potassium chloride*, *Sodium chloride*, *Calcium phosphate*, according to the nature of the accompanying symptoms.

THERAPEUTICAL INDEX.

The Inorganic Cell-Salts.

MOLECULAR-CELLULAR THERAPEUTICS.

<i>Modern English Terms.</i>	<i>Terms as used in German.</i>
I. Calcium phosphate.	Calcarea phosphorica.
II. Calcium sulphate.	Calcarea sulphurica.
III. Calcium fluoride.	Calcium fluoricum.
IV. Ferric phosphate.	Ferrum phosphoricum.
V. Potassium chloride.	Kali chloratum (or muriaticum)
VI. Potassium phosphate.	Kali phosphoricum.
VII. Potassium sulphate.	Kali sulphuricum.
VIII. Magnesium phosphate.	Magnesia phosphorica.
IX. Sodium chloride.	Natrum muriaticum.
X. Sodium phosphate.	Natrum phosphoricum.
XI. Sodium sulphate.	Natrum sulphuricum.
XII. Silica.	Silicea.

Mode of administration: One to two grains of the selected powder (of indicated preparation) well dissolved in half a wine-glassful of water, to be taken in one or two doses.

In acute cases it may be administered every hour or two ; in chronic cases, two to three times daily. In very acute cases, such as toothache, sciatica, etc., at even shorter intervals.

In the case of Magnesium phosphate, where warmth is appreciated, *hot* water may be advantageously given as the medium of medication.

If from any reason the patient cannot readily take it in water, the powder may be taken dry upon the tongue, though this is not the preferable mode of administration.

EXTERNAL applications.—These must be used in conjunction with the powders for internal use. The remedies, when thus to be used (three to five grains), are to be dissolved in same proportion of water, as for example, *Ferric phosphate*, 3d trituration, for *cuts, wounds, and bruises*, bleeding gums from extraction of tooth. *Potassium chloride*, 3d trit., for *burns, scalds, chilblains, eczema*, washes for the scalp—sometimes best applied by means of cloths dipped in the lotion. As gargles, in diphtheria, sore throat, etc.

I.—Calcium Phosphate = Calcareo Phosphorica.

- Anæmia* (true bloodlessness), first remedy.
- Bone diseases*, see also Rickets.
- Cancer*, in scrofulous constitutions.
- Catarrhs*, chronic, of anæmic persons.
- Chlorosis* ("green sickness").
- Convalescence*, during and after acute diseases.
- Convulsions*, from teething, without fever, if Mag. phos. fails.
- Cough*, in consumption.
- Delicacy* in growing girls and children.
- Diabetes mellitus*.
- Diphtheria*, first remedy, to reduce the fever, and limit inflammation of throat.
- Dropsy*, from non-assimilation or anæmia.
- Eczema*, with anæmia (bloodlessness).
- „ dry, crusty affections.
- Enuresis*, nocturnal, from general weakness.
- Eyelids*, spasmodic affection, if Mag. phos. fails.
- Face-ache* (neuralgic, rheumatic), worst at night.
- Fits*, during development in childhood and youth.
- „ in the strumous and scrofulous.
- Fontanelles*, remaining open too long.
- Fractured bones*, to promote union.
- Glands*, enlarged, chronic.
- Gonorrhœa*, with anæmia.
- Gout*, rheumatic.

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- Hæmorrhoids*, chronic, in anæmic or weakly patients.
Headache, the head feeling and being cold to the touch.
Hernia (rupture), in anæmic patients.
Hooping-cough, obstinate cases.
Housemaid's knee, with anæmia.
Hydrocele, if Sod. chlor. fails.
Hydrocephalus, water in the head.
Inflammation of the eyes, during dentition, after Ferric phos.
Intestinal worms, predisposition to, in anæmic patients.
Intermittent fever, chronic, of children.
Kidney disease (Bright's).
Lameness, rheumatic, obstinate, after Potass. chloride.
Leucorrhœa ("Whites"), as a constitutional tonic.
Lumbago, if Ferric phos. fails.
Lupus, if a partial manifestation of scrofulosis ; see also Potass. chlor.
Ozæna, with scrofulous symptoms.
Pains (rheumatic) in the head, worst during the night.
 ,, in the head, worse with heat or cold.
Rheumatism, which is worst at night.
 ,, aggravated with heat or cold.
 ,, worse in bad weather.
 ,, worse with change of weather.
 ,, chronic, of the joints, with cold or numb feeling.
Rickets (deficiency of calcareous deposit in bone).
Skin affections of anæmic persons.
Suppurations of bone.
Teeth, too rapid decay of.
Teething, disordered.
 ,, too late.
 ,, troublesome, little ailments caused by it.
Tonsils, chronic swelling.
Toothache, worst at night.
 ,, worse in bad weather.
Tubercles of the skin.

II.—Calcium Sulphate=Calcareæ Sulphurica.

- Boils*, as third remedy, to reduce and control suppuration.
Bubo, to prevent suppuration.
Burns and scalds, which are suppurating, as second remedy.
Carbuncles, to control the formation of pus ; see also Silica.
Catarrh, cold in the head, with thick yellow, lumpy, matterly discharge.
Chilblains, when suppurating.
Cornea, abscess of, deep-seated.
Croup, if Potassium chloride does not altogether suffice, as second remedy.
Crusta lactea, "scald head" of children, after Potass. chlor.
Cuts, to control suppuration ; thick yellow matter.
Diarrhœa, matterly, bloody-matterly.
Dropsy, post-scarlatinal, in rare cases where Sodium sulph. does not suffice.
Dysentery, if matterly alimy stools.
Eyes, inflammation of, with thick yellow matter.
Empyœma.
Furuncles (boils), when pus forms.
Glands, lymphatic, threatening suppuration, and during discharge of pus.
Gonorrhœa, in suppurating stage.
Hip joint disease, suppurating stage.
Hypopion.
Injuries (mechanical), neglected cuts, wounds, bruises, if suppurating.
Intermittent fever, tongue covered as if with dryish clay at the back.
Lungs, inflammation of, in the third stage.
Mastitis, gathered breasts, to prevent matter forming.
Pustules, nodules, when suppurating.
Scabs, forming on matterly heads of nodules and pimples.

Scarlet fever, throat, excessive swelling of soft palate.

Secretions, in inflammation, of matter, bloody, lumpy.

Skin affections, with greenish, brownish, or yellowish scabs, after Potass. chlor.

Skin, or connective-tissue, inflammation of, when suppurating.

Suppuration, articular (joints).

Suppurations, having their seat in the connective-tissue, arising from accumulations around the connective-tissue channels.

Swelling of the cheek, after Potass. chloride, if suppuration threatens.

Syphilis, chronic, third stage.

Throat, sore, threatening suppuration

Tongue, coating at the back like half-dry clay.

Typhus, when diarrhoea sets in.

Ulcers, also of lower limbs, if thick yellow matter forms.

Whitlow, when matter forms.

III.—Calcium Fluoride = Calcium Fluorica.

Cephalhæmatoma.

Cornea, opacities, spots on the.

Enamel of teeth, deficient.

Exudations on the bone surface, hard, rugged (corrugated), pointed elevations.

Knots, hard, of the female breast.

Ozena, see also Calc. phos.

Suppuration of bone.

Swellings, hard, having their seat in fascia and capsular ligaments.

” of the jaw.

Testicles, induration of.

IV.—**Ferrio Phosphate = Ferrum Phosphoricum.**

Ailments, inflammatory stage, of inflammatory nature.

Anæmia, after the use of Calcium phosphate.

Articular Rheumatism, rheumatic fever, at the commencement.

Bright's disease, first stage.

Bronchitis, inflammatory stage, before exudation takes place.

Catarrh, bronchial; the first remedy, to be used in inflammatory stage.

Cholera, if inflammatory, in the first stage.

Cold in the head, first stage.

Colds, chills, initiatory stage.

Constipation, from inertia of the lower bowel.

Convulsions, with fever, of teething children.

Cough, acute, painful.

„ „ at the commencement.

„ „ from irritation of the windpipe.

„ „ shaking, hard, with soreness.

„ „ very painful, short, spasmodic.

„ „ with feeling of soreness of lungs.

Croup, if it commences with violent fever.

Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), first stage.

Delirium tremens; also Potassium phosphate.

Diarrhæa, from relaxed state of villi of intestines.

„ stools of undigested food.

Diphtheria, at the commencement of the disease, will shorten the process, as first remedy.

Dropsy, from loss of blood or fluids, second remedy.

Dysentery, if beginning with much fever.

Dysmenorrhæa, with hot, flushed face and quick pulse.

„ with vomiting of food, undigested.

Dyspepsia, with flushed, hot face, epigastrium tender to touch.

Ear-ache, inflammatory (from cold).

Epilepsy, with blood rushing to the head.

Epistaxis (bleeding of the nose), principally in children.

Erysipelatous inflammations, with high fever.

Eyes, inflammation of, with acute pain, without secretions of mucus or pus.

„ inflamed, with burning sensation.

Face-ache, with flushing and heat.

„ worse on moving, throbbing or pressing pain.

Feverishness.

Fractures (besides mechanical aid), meets the accompanying injuries to the soft parts ; first remedy.

Gastritis (inflammation of the stomach), with much pain, swelling, tenderness on pit of stomach, especially if vomiting of food occurs.

Giddiness (vertigo), from determination of blood to the head.

Hæmorrhage (bleeding, loss of blood), if bright red, with tendency to coagulation.

Hæmorrhoids (piles), inflamed ; internal and external use.

„ bleeding piles, blood red, tendency to form a gelatinous mass.

Headache, worse on stooping, moving, or with vomiting of food.

Headaches of children in general.

Hernia (rupture), and prolapsus, in otherwise strong individuals.

Hip joint disease, first stage.

Hoarseness of singers or speakers, from over-exertion of voice.

Hooping cough, with vomiting of food.

Incontinence of urine, if from weakness of the sphincter.

Indigestion, from relaxed muscle fibres of the stomach.

Inflammation (Hyperæmia), in any part of the body.

Injuries, cuts, fresh wounds.

Intermittent fever, with vomiting of food.

Ischuria, suppression of urine, with heat ; also in little children.

Lameness, recent, rheumatic ; also with feverish symptoms.

Lungs, inflammation of, first stage, until free perspiration is established.

Measles, in first stage, until other symptoms predominate.

Menstruation (monthly period), excessive, red blood.

- Morning sickness*, with vomiting of food.
Ostitis, with painful and inflamed surrounding soft parts.
Palpitation, from determination of blood to the heart.
Periostitis, with painful, inflamed soft parts.
Peritonitis, first remedy, until profuse perspiration sets in.
Polyuria simplex, excessive secretion of urine.
Retinitis, in the first stage.
Rheumatism, pains felt only during motion, or caused by motion.
Skin affections, in the first or inflammatory stage.
Sprains, to be used as soon as possible, externally and internally.
Stiff neck, generally cures, if simply from a chill.
Stomach-ache, inflammatory, if pressure aggravates the pains.
Teething, with feverishness.
Throat, sore, dry, red, with much pain, inflamed.
Tinnitus aurium (noises in the head), from flow of blood to the head.
Tongue, inflammation of, dark red, with much swelling.
Toothache, with hot cheek.
 " worse with hot, better with cold, liquids.
Typhus, in the first stage, to subdue the fever.
Vaginismus.
Varicose veins, use both internally and externally.
Vomiting of blood, red blood, with tendency to form a gelatinous mass.
Vomiting of food, undigested.
Uterus, inflammation of, first stage.

V.—Potassium Chloride = Kalium Chloratum
 (also **Kali Muraticum**).

- Aphthæ*, thrush of little children, without great flow of saliva.
Ascarides, thread worms.
Boils, to blight the swelling before matter forms; red swelling;
 lotion, use no poultices.
Bright's disease, as a second remedy.
Bronchitis, second stage, when phlegm forms.

Bruises, with swelling, after the use of Ferric phos.

Catarrh, phlegm white, not transparent.

Chancere, principal remedy throughout, 3d trituration, internally, and externally as a lotion.

Chapped hands or lips.

Cheek, swollen ; controls it well, reduces the swelling.

Cold, stuffy, in the head, with whitish-gray tongue.

„ in the head, with white, non-transparent, or yellow-greenish discharge.

Cornea, superficial flat ulcer arising from a vesicle.

„ opaque spots on.

„ vesicle, blister on.

Cough, loud, noisy, stomach cough, with grayish-white tongue.

„ with thick white phlegm, or yellowish-green.

„ stomachy, noisy, with protruded appearance of eyes, or itching at anus.

„ croupy, hard, with white tongue.

Croup, the first and principal remedy for the membranous exudation, unless fever is present ; if so, Ferric phos. for high fever.

Crusta lactea, scald head of children ; principal remedy, to be followed by Calc. phos.

Cuts, with swelling, as second remedy.

Cystitis, inflammation of the bladder, second stage.

„ chronic ; the principal remedy.

Deafness, from swelling in tympanic cavity ; primary remedy.

„ throat, from swelling and catarrh of the Eustachian tubes.

Diarrhœa, white, slimy.

Diphtheria ; the sole remedy in most cases after Ferr. phos. Use gargle, 3d trituration, 4-5 grs., in tumbler of water very frequently.

Dropsy, arising from heart, liver, or kidney disease.

Dysentery ; in most cases this remedy alone cures.

Eczema, arising after vaccination with bad lymph.

Encephalitis, second stage ; will mostly alone suffice.

Epilepsy, if occurring with or after Eczema.

Erysipelas, vesicular (blistering) ; the sole remedy.

Exudations, fibrinous, in the interstitial connective-tissues.

Eyes, sore, on the lids, specks of matter.

 " " on the lids, yellow, mattery crusts ; primary remedy.

Glandular swellings, first remedy.

Gonorrhœa, principal remedy.

Gumboil, swelling before matter forms.

Hæmorrhage, blood black, thick, tough, clotted.

Hæmorrhoids (bleeding piles), dark, thick blood.

Headache, with vomiting, hawking up of milk-white mucus.

Hip joint disease, second stage, with red swelling.

Hoarseness, loss of voice from cold ; in rare cases see also Potass. sulph.

Inflammation of lung, exudation, or second stage, after Ferr. phos. :
this may cure without any other remedy ; see also Calcium
sulphate and Potass. sulph.

Inflammation of skin, with subcutaneous swelling, or second stage.

 " of soft palate, catarrhal, with white spots or
patches.

Intermittent fever, white tongue, Sodium chlor. in special cases.

Intertrigo (soreness of infants) ; see also Sod. chlor.

Lameness, rheumatic, and if with shiny, red swellings.

Lupus, principal remedy ; see Calc. phos.

Mastitis, second remedy (gathering breast), to control the swelling.

Meningitis, as second remedy ; will cut short the disease.

Menstruation, period excessive, dark, clotted, or tough, black like
tar.

Menstruation, period lasting too long.

 " suppressed.

 " too frequent.

Mumps : this remedy will cure alone, unless there be great flow
of saliva ; in which case the choice will fall on Sodium
chloride.

Morning sickness, with vomiting of white phlegm.

Orchitis, primary remedy, if from suppressed Gonorrhœa.

Palpitation, from determination of blood to the heart ; if Ferric phos. fails.

Pericarditis, as second remedy, will complete the cure.

Peritonitis, as second remedy, following Ferric phos., will complete the cure.

Pharyngitis, with gray or whitish exudation, as second remedy.

Pleurisy, as second remedy, after Ferric phos., will complete the cure.

Proud flesh requires, generally, this remedy only, internally and externally.

Rheumatic fever, in the second stage ; will, in most cases, suffice ; red, shiny swelling.

Rheumatic pains, which are only felt during motion, or increased by it ; if Ferr. phos. does not remove it altogether.

Scales, white, floury, proceeding from blisters.

„ on the scalp, white.

Scarlet fever: in mild cases it alone suffices.

Scurvy, hard infiltrations.

Smallpox, the principal remedy ; controls the formation of pustules.

Sprains, second remedy, if swelling remain.

Swellings, in general, are controlled by it.

Sycosis (eruption on bearded part of face), primary remedy.

Syphilis, chronic stage.

Throat, sore, ulcerated, with patches of white or grayish colour ; generally with the characteristic white tongue of this remedy.

Toe-nail, ingrowing ; also mechanical aid.

Tongue, coated, grayish white, dryish, not slimy.

„ inflammation of, after Ferr. phos.

Tonsils, inflammation of, when spotted, white or gray.

Tonsillitis (Quinsy), chronic, with much swelling.

Toothache, with swelling of the gums. 1

Ulcers, with callous edges.

Uterus, congestion of.

Vomiting of blood, dark, clotted.

„ hawking of (milky) white phlegm.

Whites (Leucorrhœa), milky white, mucous.

VI.—Potassium Phosphate = Kali Phosphoricum.

Anæmia, bloodlessness, from continuous influences depressing the mind.

Asthma, in often-repeated doses, of 2d and 3d trituration.

Breath, offensive, fœtid, tongue coated like brownish liquid mustard.

Bright's disease, with corresponding symptoms.

Chancre, phagedænic.

Cholera, second stage.

Collapse, with livid, bluish countenance.

Concussion of brain, after Ferric phos. (?)

Croup, if treatment is delayed till last stage, with extreme weakness, pale or livid countenance ?

Cystitis, inflammation of the bladder, in asthenic condition.

Depression of spirits, melancholy, madness.

Diarrhœa, foul ; also, if accompanying any other disease, with putrid evacuations.

Diphtheria, in the well-marked gangrenous condition.

Dysentery, with putrid, very offensive stools.

Ears, noises in the, from nervous causes.

Epilepsy, with pallor, sunken countenance, coldness and palpitation after the fit.

Epistaxis, bleeding of the nose, predisposition to it.

Evacuations, putrid, very offensive smell.

Face-ache, neuralgia, with great exhaustion after the attack.

„ „ of nervous, over-sensitive, pale persons.

Fits, from fright, with palid or livid countenance.

Gangrenous conditions.

Gastric inflammation (of stomach), if it comes too late under treatment, with asthenic condition.

Headache, nervous, sensitiveness to noise, irritability, confusion.

Hæmorrhage, blood blackish or light red, thin, not coagulating ; see also Sodium chloride.

Hooping-cough ; chief remedy, in 2d or 3d trituration.

Hysteria may be benefited by it.

Intermittent fever, fetid perspirations, profuse, debilitating.

Labour pains, if feeble and ineffectual.

Mastitis, if the pus is brownish, dirty-looking, with heavy odour.

Menstrual colic, in lachrymose, over-sensitive, irritable, pale females.

Menstruation, too late, in pale, irritable, sensitive, lachrymose females.

Menstruation, too scanty, in similar constitutions.

„ too profuse, and heavy odour, pale red, or blackish red, and not coagulating.

Noma, water canker.

Edema pulmonarium, with livid countenance.

Pains, laming, which are better with gentle exercise, worse on first rising up, or through exertion.

Palpitation, from nervous causes.

Purpura, "land scurvy."

Rickets, atrophy, with putrid evacuations.

Scarlet fever, gangrenous condition, with typhoid symptoms.

Sciatica, pure neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve in leg.

Septic bleedings.

Sleeplessness from nervous causes.

Smallpox, with putrid condition and exhaustion.

Stomatitis (ulcers of the mouth), with foetid offensive breath.

Suppurations, dirty foul matter, with offensive odour.

Tongue, coated, like stale, brownish liquid mustard, offensive breath.

Toothache, of highly nervous, delicate, or pale, irritable persons.

Toothache, with easily bleeding gums.

Typhoid conditions, malignant.

Varicose veins, used internally and externally ; see also Ferr. phos.

Vertigo, from nervous causes, without gastric derangement.

Weakness of sight.

„ „ if after diphtheria ; see also Silica.

VII.—Potassium Sulphate=Kali Sulphuricum.

Catarrhs, with yellow slimy secretions.

Dandruff, yellow scales on scalp.

Deafness, from swelling of tympanitic cavity, if tongue or other accompanying symptoms point to it.

Deafness, throat, with catarrh and swelling of Eustachian tubes, with symptoms as above.

Ears, secretion of thin yellow fluid.

Eyelids, with thin yellow crusts.

Eyes, discharge from, yellow slimy matter.

Face-ache, aggravated in the warm room and in the evening ; improved in the cool, open air.

Headache, which grows worse in the warm room and in the evening, and is better in the cool, open air.

Inflammations, with yellow, slimy secretions or excessive serous, if Potassium chlor. does not absorb these completely.

Lungs, inflammation of, if the loose, rattling, yellow phlegm cannot be coughed up easily.

Menstruation, too late and too scanty.

Rheumatic fever, articular, if Potass. chlor. does not quite suffice ; third remedy.

Rheumatic wandering pains in the joints.

Scarlet fever, assists the desquamation, and meets most of the concurrent symptoms.

Skin, yellow, sticky secretions on limited portions.

Smallpox, in, assists the falling off of the crusts.

Tongue, yellow, slimy coating.

Toothache, aggravated in the warm room and in the evening, but better in the cool, open air.

VIII.—Magnesium Phosphate = Magnesia Phosphorica.

Back, pains in, very vivid, darting, boring, shifting about, and remittent.

Choleraic cramps.

Chorea, St. Vitus's dance.

Chromatopsia, spasmodic vision of rainbow colours.

Colic, flatulent, of children, with drawing up of legs.

„ forcing the patient to bend double, which is eased by friction, warmth, and eructations.

„ in umbilical region, forcing the patient to bend forward.

„ remittent.

Cough, spasmodic, coming in fits, paroxysms.

„ true spasmodic.

Cramp of the legs, or indeed in any part of the body.

„ spasm of the larynx.

Diplopia, seeing double, an affection of the eye.

Dysentery, with crampy pain, eased by bending double, by warmth or friction.

Dysentery, with crampy stomach-ache, eased by warmth.

Eczema, tetter, white scaly ; often as second remedy.

Enuresis, involuntary flow of urine at night, if arising from nerve irritation.

Epigastric pains, nipping, griping, with short belching of wind, giving no relief.

Epigastric spasms, with clean tongue, feeling of crampy tight lacing.

Epilepsy, without rush of blood to head, nor the characteristics calling for Potassium phosphate.

- Face-aches* (neuralgic, rheumatic), stinging, shooting, darting about, and remittent.
- Glottis*, spasm of the.
- Headaches*, very excruciating, with tendency to spasmodic symptoms.
- Headaches* (neuralgic, rheumatic) shooting or stinging, shifting and intermittent.
- Intermittent* fever, with cramp of the calvea.
- Labour* pain, spasmodic, with cramp in legs.
- Laryngismus stridulus*, cramp or spasm of the larynx.
- Limbs*, pain in (neuralgic, rheumatic), very vivid, darting about, shifting, and remittent.
- Menstrual-colic* ; the chief remedy in ordinary cases.
- Nape* of neck, pains in, very vivid, shooting, boring, shifting, and remittent.
- Photopsia*, seeing sparks before the eye.
- St. Vitus's dance*.
- Spasmodic* affection of the eyelids.
- Strabismus*, spasmodic squinting.
- Stricture*, spasmodic, of the bladder.
- Sycosis* (chinwelk), if with dry scabs, probably accompanied with tendency to spasm.
- Teething* cramps (convulsions) without fever.
- Tetanus* (lockjaw).
- Toothache* (neuralgic, rheumatic) very vivid, eased by warmth.
- Tonic* spasms.

IX.—Sodium Chloride=Natrum Muriaticum.

- Adynamic* conditions, with drowsiness, watery vomiting, etc.
- Aphthæ*, thrush, with flow of saliva.
- Bronchitis*, inflammation of the windpipe, after Potass. chlor. ; if the loose rattling phlegm is coughed up with difficulty, and is frothy and clear.

Catarrhs, chronic, of bloodless patients, mucus salty taste.

Chlorotic conditions, like "green sickness," if symptoms correspond to this remedy.

Constipation, chronic, the concurrent symptoms must decide this choice.

Coryza (cold in head), with watery clear slimy discharges.

Cough, in consumption, chronic ; watery symptoms.

Dandruff, scales, white, on scalp, with accompanying watery symptoms.

Deafness, from swelling of the tympanitic cavity, with corresponding symptoms.

Diarrhœa, with transparent, glassy, slimy stools.

Diphtheria, if face be puffy and pale, with vomiting of watery fluid, and dryness of tongue, drowsiness or watery stools.

Eczema, white, scaly.

Eyes, discharge of clear mucus, and flow of tears.

„ (neuralgic) pains, periodically appearing, with flow of tears.

Face-ache, with constipation, tongue showing a clear mucus, and little frothy bubbles at the edges of tongue. (Slime.)

Face-ache, with vomiting of clear phlegm or water.

Fingers, blistering festers, watery bloody fluid, supposed to be caused by arsenical wall papers.

Glands, chronic inflammation, with corresponding symptoms, excess of saliva, etc.

„ lymphatic, chronic swelling, if with corresponding watery symptoms.

Gonorrhœa, according to the characteristic secretions.

Headaches, with constipation, and tongue covered with a clear, slimy mucus, and frothy edges.

Headaches, with vomiting of transparent phlegm or water.

Hæmorrhage, bleedings, blood pale red, thin, watery, not coagulating.

Herpes-zoster, as second remedy.

Hooping-cough, as third remedy.

Housemaid's knee, enlargement of bursa, the chief remedy.

Hydrocele.

Intertrigo, soreness of children, with watery symptoms.

Jaundice, according to the peculiar symptoms of this remedy.

Kidney, Bright's disease, with symptoms characteristic to the above remedy.

Knee, chronic swelling of the scrofulous.

Leucorrhœa ("Whites") watery, scalding, irritating.

Lungs, inflammation of, if there is much loose, rattling phlegm, which has not been reabsorbed under Potassium chloride, is coughed up with difficulty, and is clear and frothy.

Morning sickness, with vomiting of watery frothy phlegm.

Mumps, with much salivation.

Nettle-rash, with accompanying watery symptoms.

Neuralgia, periodic, with great flow of saliva or tears.

Edema of lungs, acute, serous, frothy secretions.

Orchitis, after suppression of gonorrhœa, if with characteristic secretions.

Pemphigus, blisters starting up on burning spots.

Polyuria, in Diabetes mellitus, if the symptoms correspond.

Rheumatic fever, after the second remedy, and where the characteristic symptoms indicate it.

Rheumatic, gouty pain, if symptoms correspond.

Rheumatism of the joints, chronic, if tongue or other symptoms correspond, and if joints crack.

Rupia, blistering, not pustular, eruptions in first stage.

Scarlet fever, with sopor, twitchings, dryness of tongue, vomiting of watery fluids.

Secretions, if frothy, clear, slimy.

„ if frothy, clear, white, like white of egg, or

„ if like boiled starch.

„ on the skin, watery, not sticky, with other corresponding symptoms; else Sodium sulphate.

Small-pox, with salivary flow, confluence of pustules, and sopor.

Stomach-ache, with much water (saliva) gathering in the mouth; if not curative, the tongue must be examined for Potassium sulphate symptoms.

Sycosis (affection of the bearded part of face), if the (watery) symptoms correspond.

Teething, with flow of saliva, much dribbling.

Throat, inflammation of the mucous lining, with transparent frothy mucus covering the tonsils.

Tongue, coating of, slimy and when small bubbles of frothy saliva cover the sides.

Toothache, with involuntary flow of tears.

„ with great flow of saliva.

Typhoid conditions during the course of any fever, twitchings, with sopor, dryness of tongue, watery vomiting.

Vomiting of transparent, tough, stringy mucus.

„ of watery fluids (not acid).

Worms, predisposition to, if with corresponding symptoms.

X.—Sodium Phosphate = Natrum Phosphoricum.

Acidity.

Diabetes mellitus, if acidity predominates, etc.

Diarrhoea, caused by excess of acids, sour smelling.

Eyes, discharge of yellow creamy matter.

Gastric derangements, with predominating acidity.

Intermittent fever, sour taste, vomiting of acid, sour masses.

Morning sickness, with vomiting of sour masses.

Scabs, if golden yellow, like honey.

Secretions, discharges of slime or mucus, if green.

„ discharges of matter, if green, also if acidity exist.

Tongue, coating at the back, golden yellow, creamy.

Vomiting of acid (sour) masses.

Worms, intestinal, with characteristic symptoms.

XI.—Sodium Sulphate = Natrum Sulphuricum.

Diarrhœa, bilious, green bile.

Erysipelas ("rose"), smooth, shiny.

Gastric derangement, with bitter taste.

Intermittent fever, with vomiting of bile, tongue greenish yellow,
with or without bitter taste.

Polyuria simplex, excessive secretion of urine.

Preputial œdema.

Scrotal œdema.

Secretions, with or without vesicles (blisters), which are watery,
not sticky.

Skin, œdematous inflammations of.

Tongue, dirty, brownish-greenish coating, generally with bitter taste.

Vomiting of pure bile, bilious. Including morning sickness,
bitter taste.

XII.—Silica.

Boils, little lumps, not mattery.

Chilblains, festering, as second remedy.

Ear, swelling, inflammatory, of the external meatus.

Epilepsy, nocturnal fits, at the changes of the moon.

Face-ache, with concurrent appearance of small nodules, lumps the
size of a pea on scalp.

Glands, suppurating, if Calc. sulph. is not suitable.

Headaches, with concurrent appearance of small lumps, nodules
size of a pea on the scalp.

Hip joint disease, controls suppuration during that process.

Injuries, neglected cases, if suppurating (festering).

Intermittent fever, some species of.

Mastitis, during suppuration, to control the formation of pus.

Secretions, mattery, bloody mattery.

Skin affections, dry eruptions with corresponding symptoms.

Suppurations, festers, having their seat in the cell-substance of the
connective-tissue. All such suppurations, including those
of bone, are cured by this remedy.

Suppurations of joints, to control the formation of pus.

Tongue, indurations of (hardening).

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